

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

OUR enlightened and civilized legislation has brought us to the point of shutting up with common felons those Chinese who arrive in our ports since the Exclusion bill was passed. It reads like a chapter from the treatment to which China and Japan subjected foreigners before we bullied them into opening their ports to our commerce and admitting our people as residents. Their exclusiveness and the rough way in which it was exercised were matters of wondering indignation on the part of Christendom. But now we are bidding fair to outdo them in this very matter, and it will not be wonderful if they think that the time has come to propose a return to that isolation from which we have dragged them.

The people of the Pacific coast are making an especial mistake in this matter by securing Chinese exclusion at the expense of international good faith, for they are provoking a reaction against a policy which we think was right in the main. It was by a very great effort that the country was brought to see the need of any measure of this kind, and this last bill, when it comes to be subjected to the criticism of the public opinion of the world, and to be better understood by the American people, may provoke such a reaction against the very idea of exclusion as cannot but harm them.

Of course the responsibility for the measure must be shouldered by all parties, though the blame lies first and principally upon the Democratic managers of the House of Representatives. Mr. Scott's introduction of it into that chamber, under the circumstances of his close intimacy with the President; the presumption thrown out that he, inspired from the White House or the State Department, brought in the measure because of the rejection of the Treaty; and the headlong passage of the bill through the House, under the threat that anyone who hesitated would be marked as an advocate of Cooly importation;—these circumstances were the origin of the present situation, and the shame of it lies upon the majority in the House of Representatives generally, upon Mr. Scott most distinctly, and upon Mr. Cleveland, so far as he may be responsible for Mr. Scott's action. The Republicans in the Senate might, it is true, have defeated or postponed the bill. But why they should be expected to serve the political ends of Mr. Cleveland's campaign managers, and to place their party in an attitude where the campaign attack upon it could be made with increased plausibility, we do not exactly see. The situation is one of the penalties which the nation incurs for having Mr. Cleveland President, and a House of Representatives dominated by Mr. William L. Scott.

THE Senate proceeds with the discussion of the new revenue bill, but not with that exclusive attention to its provisions which would indicate an expectation of its passing at this session. The feeling seems to be that as no bill can pass both Houses at this session, nothing is lost by leaving the Senate's measure before the country for discussion until after the election, and this is doubtless the truth of the case. The House delayed so long its action on the subject,—the Mills bill did not come over to the Senate until the end of July, eight months after the session began,—that the Senate was placed at a grave disadvantage in the effort to give the vital matters involved the consideration they deserved. With

the election only a fortnight distant, and no quorum in the House,—indeed only a handful of members there,—it is obvious nothing definite could be accomplished before December.

Since the opening speeches, one of the ablest has been that of Mr. Hiscock, which is of especial value as addressing itself more directly to his constituents in New York, and arguing the case from that point of view. Mr. Hiscock is one of several Senators who in the years past, when the question was less distinctly understood and the lines less sharply drawn, talked about the reform of the Tariff in terms which seemed to indicate that he thought that meant only Tariff reduction. But he has got past that immature estimate of our fiscal legislation, although it still comforts his Mugwump critics to quote his earlier utterances. How would Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, and other English statesmen who carried the repeal of the Corn Laws, stand that kind of comparison of their previous utterances with what they said in the session of 1846? Is nobody but a Free Trader to have the privilege of seeing farther as he grows older? Many of the champions of the Protectionist policy in this country,—Jefferson, Madison, Carey, Kelley, and Grosvenor for instance,—set out as Free Traders in the first place, and were brought to a sounder position by becoming a student of markets instead of maxims. Mr. Hiscock never was a Free Trader. He merely worked his way from the indeterminate position of a "revenue reformer" to one more in harmony with the history of his party and of his country.

MR. THOMPSON, the acting secretary of the United States Treasury, has made a statement as to the present amount of the Surplus, and what it would have been but for the accumulations of deficiencies under previous appropriation bills. He reports that the actual excess for the present year of revenues above appropriations is only \$19,000,000. But of the appropriations of this year, he finds that at least \$37,000,000 will not be expended this year. This brings the Surplus up to \$56,000,000. Mr. Thompson estimates that it would have been not less than \$74,000,000 if there had not been a long series of deficiencies to make up, and \$122,000,000 if it were not for the outlay of \$48,000,000 on behalf of the Sinking Fund. This shows that the reduction proposed by the Senate's Revenue bill goes about as far as is safe. It wipes out all the Surplus except the amount expended on behalf of the Sinking Fund, and if that be expended in the redemption of bonds at market prices or by anticipation of interest, the two sides of the national account will be found to meet. This is assuming (1) that there will be no great bulk of deficiencies to meet next year and the coming years,—an assumption not warranted by anything in our recent experience; and (2) that Congress is not going to take up the problem of extinguishing illiteracy by national aid to education, or to do anything worth while for the fortification of our coasts or any other of the neglected objects which are overlooked by our penny-wise and pound-foolish legislators. In either case the amount available for buying bonds in the market will be much diminished.

But in the long run the Republican party will be obliged to find some way of making the maintenance of the protective policy independent of this question of revenue. If they do not, they will find that they are keeping up a Surplus, which will prove a permanent source of danger to that policy. They will find in the course of the next ten years that no protective Tariff can be maintained except on the condition that the revenue from that source and from intoxicating drinks shall be expended on objects which properly belong to national legislation. The safe line for the party is the policy of 1836.

It is observed that the registration of voters is greater than in any previous year, in proportion to the population. In the great cities this is especially noticeable, and everybody comes upon some one of his friends who never was known to feel an interest in politics, but who this year is a zealous and active party man. Of course both parties have gained by this awakening of interest, but we are confident that the greater part of the gain is on the side of the Republicans. In many cases it is business men who have become aware of the intimate relation of the Tariff to their own interests, and are fighting accordingly against a fiscal revolution. But in many others it is the conviction of the necessity of the protective policy to the general prosperity which has set men to work who have no individual interest in the matter. Some of the hardest workers we know for Harrison and Morton are importers, who might be supposed either to care nothing about the Tariff, or to be interested in favor of its reduction.

This is the more remarkable and creditable to the country as no campaign since the War has been so free from personalities and scandal. In spite of the efforts of the Democratic National Committee to make personal points against Mr. Harrison it has been the question of "measures, not men" which has been most pressed on both sides. As in 1840, the merits of Free Trade and Protection have been canvassed in all quarters, and as a consequence there has been a special demand for speakers who understand the economic problems of the day. Some who were first-rate in the campaign of 1884, are altogether useless now. None have been more useful than Mr. Harrison himself and Mr. Blaine, as their speeches have been vigorous and popular expositions of the main question and its several branches.

THOSE who thought to make capital out of Mr. Blaine's attitude towards Trusts and to represent the Democratic party as the only effectual opponent of such illegal combinations, must have found out their mistake when they read his speech of last week in Indianapolis on the five principal Trusts of this country, each of which has a Democrat at its head and two of which are very heavily interested in the success of the party. These are the Sugar Trust, the Coal Oil Trust, the Whisky Trust, the Salt Trust, and the Cotton-seed Oil Trust. He showed from the case of the Salt Trust how ineffectual would be the removal of the protective duties as a means to put a stop to such abuses. International Trusts are nearly as easy to organize as national, and their far greater efficiency more than repays the additional trouble required. As for the alleged freedom of England from such combinations, he quoted the London *Times* of September 5th, which says: "The efforts to form the great Salt Trust have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation. . . . All the Cheshire salt works have been provisionally acquired by a London syndicate, and negotiations are proceeding favorably to purchase all the extensive works in Worcestershire and Durham. The capital required is fixed at £3,000,000 sterling, and has been subscribed in advance many times over. In consequence of the monopoly thus created, it is expected that the price of common salt, now sold at 2s. 6d. a cwt., will rise to 10s." As Mr. Blaine said, the simple and easy course for the American Salt Trust, with the Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan at its head, is to combine with this English Trust, and thus control the price of salt of all kinds on both sides of the ocean.

MR. BLAINE referred to the allegation that there is a Steel Rail Trust in this country, contradicting that statement. There once was a pool to keep the price of such rails up to a reasonable figure, and it was managed with great moderation and good sense, so that the consumers of such rails never complained of it. But it was abandoned as soon as the general revival of business seemed to warrant the belief that it was no longer needed, and for years past the price of rails has been determined in the open market. It was reported from England that the British makers of these rails were forming some kind of a combination to control prices,—whether a pool or a trust, we do not gather from the

despatches. It also was said that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had promised the coöperation of American rail-makers with their British rivals, and this statement was very welcome to the unfriends of the protective policy. They went so far as to regard Mr. Carnegie as the inspiring genius of a combination to plunder the world by putting up the price of rails. Mr. Carnegie stamps the despatch as pure lying, declaring that he has nothing to do with any arrangement of the sort, that no Rail Trust exists in this country, and that the prices of rails have fallen bit by bit as they could not have done under any effective combination of the producers. But this Rail Trust may be expected to figure in the Free Trade newspapers for some weeks yet. It is "a good enough Morgan until after election day."

THAT the frank on the mail matter sent out by the Democratic Committee as franked by Mr. S. S. Cox, was a forgery, becomes additionally probable as it is found that Mr. Edmunds' name has been forged in the same way in order to send similar matter to Texas. There was room for a doubt that Mr. Cox's stamp had been used without his knowledge, and yet by the gentleman whom he had authorized to act for him in that matter, as is the bad practice of Congressmen generally. But it is quite certain that Mr. Edmunds' secretary never used his stamp to frank packages to Texas for the National Democratic Committee, and the discovery that his name appears on such packages is evidence that somebody in the service of the Committee is employing criminal practices in its behalf. The Committee owes it to itself and the party it represents to have this person detected and punished.

As to the other offense of sending through the mails matter not frankable under a frank, it is charged that both parties have been guilty of this abuse. If so, it is time that both parties put a stop to it.

POLITICS are in a bad way in South Carolina, if we regard them from the Bourbon point of view. It is true that the black voters have been reduced to quiescence by means of shot-guns and tissue-ballots, and the black laborer is forbidden even to associate with his fellows in behalf of higher wages and shorter hours of labor. There is a strong Independent movement headed by the brother of Congressman Tillman, which threatens to disrupt the Democratic party, and to make the suppressed vote of Freedmen a factor of lively importance. And now worst of all a great deposit of the finest magnetic ore has been found on the line of the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad, and a company of Atlanta and Birmingham capitalists has been formed to work the deep ore. This may put an end to that primitive simplicity of industry in South Carolina, which has been of such importance in the history of the State. So long as nothing but farming and planting was carried on the South Carolinian thought he had the right to consider that every gain made by the more prosperous sections of the Union was at his expense. If a great iron industry is to grow up in that quarter the happy unanimity of her citizens regarding everything but agriculture as a kind of legalized robbery must come to an end, and it no longer will be the thing to fill the State publications with elaborate calculations as to the amount extracted from her people by the Tariff. Nothing helps people to sounder views of economic questions than their rising above poverty. The old Scotchman left off being a Communist because he had "gotten a coo the noo!" So the discovery of the great ore deposits in Minnesota has helped to strengthen the protectionist sentiment in that State, and South Carolina may profit by the example.

COL. T. W. HIGGINSON has been nominated for Congress in the Massachusetts district which contains Cambridge. Mr. Higginson is a man who is very much respected all over this country but his acquaintance with the practical problems of our politics is not so extensive as to make him a valuable member of our national legislature. We should not have expected a gentleman who has



written two histories of the United States to set it down to Mr. Cleveland's praise that he had forced the Republicans of the Senate to prepare a revenue bill setting forth their view of what the Tariff ought to be. Surely Col. Higginson knows that the Senate can originate no Tariff bill, and that until now no Tariff bill has passed the House since 1883. It was the passage of the Mills bill which gave the Senate its opportunity to prepare a substitute for it, just as in 1883, when the passage of a minor revenue bill by the House was embraced by the Senate to prepare and pass the Tariff of that year. Surely even Mr. Higginson will admit that the Protectionists have been much before his Free Trade friends in the promptness with which they avow their principles, and the courage with which they advocate them.

Mr. Higginson, of course, praises the President for his courage and other fine moral qualities. We wonder how he and Mr. Lowell will feel ten years hence, when these preposterous eulogies are recalled to them. Mr. Higginson is a man whose general influence in public affairs we should like to see maintained rather than destroyed, and for that reason we regret such utterances as these as weakening the public respect for his judgment.

THE charter-election in Newark is not by any means a clear indication of the way in which New Jersey is going to vote next month, but it is a straw which both parties have watched with very close interest. The city has a population of about 160,000 and the two parties are very closely divided. The effect of the High License policy upon the German vote of the place is one much more likely to be felt at a local than at a national election, while the influence of the Tariff agitation is much less so. On the whole the Republicans have held their own under the circumstances, for although they have not recovered the city from the Democratic drift which has been in progress for years past, they have reduced the majorities of last year very considerably and they maintain their hold over the Board of Aldermen and that of Education.

THE authorities of the Northern Methodist Church do not relish the attempt of some of their ministers to represent the Church as an appendix to the Third party. One Bishop has made his voice heard in Conference in the matter, and one Conference has administered an implied rebuke to those who are using their pulpits for the purpose of urging the claims of that political party. Nothing indeed is more notable in the course taken by this party than its entire indifference to the claims of the weekly day of rest. Democrats and Republicans lay aside their differences on Sunday to worship in common, and to fix their attention on those great truths about which no good men differ. The Prohibitionists hold public meetings of their party on Sunday, and they use the pulpit to advertise their week-day meetings, where they do not turn it into a political machine itself. This course is not only unfair but socially mischievous. The social sanity of the American people depends more and more with every decade upon the maintenance of a day of weekly rest, in which the week-day excitements of business, politics and what is called "Society" shall stop entirely. On that all sane people, whatever their views of the religious obligation of Sunday, must agree.

THE national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is in session in New York City, and there has been every likelihood of a strong difference of opinion over the question whether the Union shall be used as an instrument in the interest of the "Third Party." Miss Willard's great influence has heretofore prevailed in that direction, over the heads of Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Swift, and others, who have insisted that the organization would be better able to do its work, if it left to its members the free right of choice in their party affiliations. But Miss Willard, though a woman of remarkable organizing ability, has been for some time approaching a crisis in her position, and has signalized the fact that her judgment is not good at all points by

addresses attacking the policy of Protection, and declaring that a Tariff was "a tax on the poor for the benefit of the rich." The contest in which the country is now engaged is one in which men are deeply and strongly in earnest, and the women of the Temperance Union will find their craft badly shattered if they needlessly run it within the line of fire. To identify themselves with the work of those who exulted in having put Mr. Cleveland in the White House instead of Mr. Blaine, and who now want to degrade this country to European conditions, is both fatuous and fatal.

In the Pennsylvania Convention, at Pittsburg, last week, the non-partisan element was largely in the majority, and asserted its strength by electing officers opposed to identification with the Third Party's action.

THE Republicans of New York City have put a full city ticket in nomination, with Col. Joel B. Erhardt at its head as candidate for mayor. This was what we expected of them; and their course will meet with the approval of the party at large. Mr. Hewitt is not a *persona grata* to the Republican party, and the character of Mr. Grant, the candidate of Tammany Hall, is not so much below his as makes the chance of his election a matter for serious alarm. The truth is that between the County Democracy and Tammany Hall there is very little to choose. The exposure of the means by which the Broadway railroad franchises were procured smirched them both alike, and both are involved in the scandal about the construction of the new aqueduct. If it be true that Mr. Grant's election would strengthen the hold of the Tammany faction upon the city government, it also is true that Mr. Hewitt's election would do as much by a faction not a whit better in principles and methods, and much farther from the Republican party in its views on national politics.

Mr. Hewitt kindly praises Col. Erhardt as an excellent candidate, and says he would make as good a mayor as himself. But he says the choice lies between himself and Mr. Grant, and that Republicans only throw away their votes if they give them to Mr. Erhardt. This could be true only if there are twice as many Democrats in New York as Republicans, or if the two factions are so unequally divided as to give either Mr. Hewitt or Mr. Grant a decided preponderance. But neither assumption, we believe, is true. As to the preponderance of Democrats, the present canvass will be found to have effected a very considerable shift of the balance of power between the parties. And as to the relative strength of the two Democratic factions, we have no data to go upon, especially as the recent management of the County Democracy has caused a notable exodus from that organization to Tammany Hall. It is very far from impossible for the Republicans to carry their city, state, and presidential ticket altogether this year, although we infer from what we have learnt of the inside of New York politics that the last is the strongest of the three.

THERE have been two deaths of notable men this week. Mr. John Wentworth of Chicago was a rather picturesque figure in our political life. His grandfather sat in the Continental Congress. He studied at Dartmouth College and Harvard Law School, and moved out to Chicago in time to impress his personality upon the young settlement. He was one of the staunchest of Whigs and Stephen A. Douglas's determined enemy. His great stature obtained him the name of "long John," and on one occasion in Congress he was begging some other Whig to go with him into the line when he voted alone with the Democrats. "Double yourself up, John," said one of his neighbors in the House, "and you will go through with the best Whig in the crowd." "Yes," said another, "none but himself can be his parallel!" He was associated with Lincoln in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, and served in Congress as a Republican, as also in the State Constitutional Convention and the office of Mayor of Chicago. He was a man full of vitality, but his political ideals were not always of the highest character.

Of eminence in a very different walk in life was Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D. D., of Pottstown, (but formerly of Reading), in this State. He came of a Pennsylvania-German family, which has made an excellent record for scholarship, and he was the most eminent of the name. In the matter of German hymnology he was the most eminent authority in this country, and hardly less so in the department of liturgies. He was one of the Commission which prepared the General Council's Church Book and its *Kirchenbuch* (1877) and his contributions to this department in *The Lutheran* and other periodicals of his church were watched for with interest by scholars. He was one of the many illustrations of the way in which the old Pennsylvania-German colony has wakened up to its share in the intellectual life of both Germany and America.

It is matter for congratulation that Hayti has got rid of Gen. Thelemaque the most violent of her candidates for the presidency by a violent death, and that the other will be installed peacefully. By virtue of the Monroe doctrine we have a considerable responsibility for these Latin republics to the South of us, and as we are not disposed to do anything actively in behalf of order and civilization, it is just as well that they do not altogether discredit us before the world. And certainly thus far within the present year Hayti has done well. It has sent one bad president about his business, has managed to create a provisional government capable of preserving order, has disposed of a candidate who was not content with peaceful means of securing an election, and is likely to get a strong and competent ruler in Gen. Legitime.

SOME years ago Dr. Esmarch, the chief surgeon of the German army, published an attack upon the American physicians who had care of Mr. Garfield's case, charging them with making sundry oversights which had not been made. He seemed to take it for granted that he could get out of the newspapers all the details of the course taken, whereas much that was done was not mentioned, as being matters of course. Now Dr. Morell Mackenzie publishes a book in reply to the criticism of the German physicians who attended the Emperor Frederic, in which he charges most of them with incompetence and neglect of duty. The countrymen of the latter do not take the criticism with any kind of equanimity. The German government has suppressed his book as a libel on the physicians, even before any proof of its libellous character has been offered, but really as a new contribution to the bitter controversy started by the publication of the extracts from the late Emperor's diary. There can be no doubt of the ability of the book, and of its tendency to make bad blood between Germany and England.

THE *London Times* has submitted its specifications to the special Commission of Judges, and it certainly is a remarkable document. It indicts nearly the whole body of the Home Rule members as associating with and sharing the counsels of criminals, and it specifies almost the whole body of Irish nationalists from O'Donovan Rossa up to John O'Leary and Father Sheehy as the criminals in question. Indeed the indictment is so ample in its specifications that we only wonder its authors did not take a hint from Burke and "draw an indictment against the whole nation." Certainly it must be mortifying for an Irishman of patriotic instincts to find himself left out of this "black list," and some of them might fairly sue the *Times* for libel by omission.

That Mr. Parnell and his friends are pretty certain to come off best in the legal struggle thus provoked, is the general conviction in England, and it is said that the Government wish they were well out of the business. It is believed that the famous letters which form the backbone of the case for the prosecution will be found to be forgeries, and that their forger will be produced in court. It also is said that the Attorney-General has withdrawn or will withdraw from the case, in the fear that its break-down will compromise the ministry if they remain in it.

#### THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

MR. CLEVELAND will be elected, if he be, by the combination of two political forces in the United States. These are (1) the States in which elections are suppressed; and (2) the worst half of the city of New York. Without either his success would be impossible. Upon the alliance which the two form his candidacy rests.

On the 30th of April, 1886, there were in the city of New York 9,168 licensed drinking places, with at least one thousand more selling liquor without license. Such is one of the allies. From the community in which the right of suffrage is not now enjoyed, where intimidation and fraud have displaced elections, the other member of this alliance comes.

Let the most incredulous, the most slow-witted, judge of this situation for himself. Let him see how essential to Mr. Cleveland are the saloon districts of New York City. Let him take out of that city twelve of its twenty-four voting districts. Let him take those which have most of drink and most of drunkenness. Let him leave the twelve that are least vicious and least disorderly. He will then have taken away thirty thousand majority from the candidate of the alliance, and will have made it useless for that candidate to remain in the field.

Such a situation appeals to every sober and earnest American. Dismissing for the moment all other considerations, omitting from the account all the details by which argument is loaded, and in many cases confused, let him ask himself whether any candidate for President of the Republic presented by such an alliance ought to be chosen. Both members of it are disgraced and disgraceful,—that political force which rests upon the suppression of elections, and that which is nurtured by ten thousand saloons. The one is political diabolism, the other social vice. The one would overthrow free government, the other would poison its sources. For a candidate presented by such sponsors, representing their interests, depending upon their force for his hope of success, the country cannot vote.

#### THE "SELFISHNESS" OF PROTECTION.

"A CELEBRATED Massachusetts clergyman," a friend writes us, "said that, conceding the advantages of the protective system to our own working classes, he still could not favor it, as we were forced to consider the welfare of the working classes in England and other countries. The foundation of this feeling lies in the Christian doctrine of the Brotherhood of man, and it is a very captivating idea to some minds. I wish you would show its fallacy."

Such objections owe much of their plausibility to the confusion which exists in most people's minds as to the proper sphere of the state. Christianity not only teaches the doctrine of the universal Brotherhood of man, but has established a social order in which that doctrine is to be realized, viz., the Christian Church. History is full of the records of the mischiefs done by trying to carry over the principle of the Church into the State and those of the State into the Church. To the former we owe the secularization of the Church in the Middle Ages; to the latter the attempts of the Anabaptists to realize the kingdom of God in a body politic made up of regenerate Saints. The Church in its idea is cosmopolitan and,—as Frederick Maurice insisted,—communistic. It owns no boundaries, and it preaches the doctrine of stewardship as controlling all earthly possessions. And just as Free Traders appeal to the Gospel idea as warranting universal freedom of trade, so the Communist, but with far greater force, appeals to its teaching as discrediting private wealth. Many of the early fathers fell into this confusion of ideas, and have furnished stock quotations for the Socialists and Communists of our days.

In the Christian state the ideas of the Old Testament are normative,—those laws which Christ said were not to pass away because he preached the laws of the new and wider kingdom. The foundation of Old Testament morality is found in the word "neigh-



bor." That points to the fact that in the social order we are not bound equally to all men. Some stand nearer to us than others and have a closer claim. Our duty is more urgent as the nearness is greater. In its last extension it includes the whole nation of which we are members. Or if it go farther—which we doubt—it applies more forcibly to the members of our own nationality than to any others. In the legal case—miscalled a parable—in which Jesus praises the true neighborliness of the good Samaritan, he does not set aside the natural limitations of the world, but only shows how they have altered with the development of society. As Sir Henry Sumner Maine puts it, instead of basing nationality and its correlative virtue of neighborliness upon the primitive idea of kindred, as the Jewish law necessarily had done, the world now accepts the principle of proximity instead. The Samaritan was a true neighbor because he dealt humanely with the man he found in the path of his daily duty, on the road which he traveled so constantly that the host knew his promise to pay was good for the money.

So in all matters which belong to the political sphere, our first duty lies to our neighbors of the same nation. It is our duty not to interfere with the welfare of men of other nationality, but we are more actively bound to promote that of our own people. The law which Paul laid down for the family applies here also: "If any man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, that man hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Our concern as Americans is with the welfare of our own people first; we have only a negative responsibility as regards others. So we shut out Chinese immigrants from our country because otherwise we cannot do our duty by our own people. If we stood in the way of China doing the best she can for them, we would be guilty of their misery. That is what England has been doing in the case of these two countries ever since she obtained treaty rights from their governments.

So far from standing in the way of the welfare of the laboring classes of England and other European countries by our Tariff, we are doing the very best we can for them. By means of the Tariff we make it possible to realize for our workmen that high ideal which exists in American public opinion. The farther we go in that direction, the more of a fulcrum we furnish for the laborers of Europe to secure an improvement of their own condition. It is in part because wages are high in America, that they have risen in England and other countries. Cobden told the workingman to save the price of passage to America, and with that in his pocket to dictate terms to his employer. It is because America with millions of better paid and better respected workmen lies so near, that we have seen the rapid advance of the European democracy and may yet see a great social revolution to secure decent conditions of life for the whole body of European labor. To abandon our restrictions would not benefit but hurt the labor of Europe by merely levelling the condition of European and American labor to a common average somewhat higher than they have and lower than we have. It probably would bring all to a lower level than now is seen in England and thus injure all. It is when we do not neglect our own vineyard, that we are doing best for those of other peoples.

#### GEORGE SAND.<sup>1</sup>

At a time when a large part of the English-speaking public looked upon the authoress of "Indiana" as a moral outcast, a profligate and abandoned woman without grace or shame in her nature, Mrs. Browning, with that generous faith which one woman of genius feels in another, closed her well-known sonnet to George Sand with the wish that "the large-brained woman and large-hearted man"

"to woman's claim  
And man's might'st join beside the angel's grace  
Of a pure genius sanctified from blame,  
Till child and maiden pressed to thine embrace  
To kiss upon thy lips a stainless fame."

<sup>1</sup>GREAT FRENCH WRITERS. GEORGE SAND. By E. Caro. Translated by Melville B. Anderson. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1888.

This wish of the English poetess was accomplished in the later years of George Sand's life, for the afternoon of her days was as clear and peaceful as the morning had been stormy and troubled. The publication of her voluminous correspondence and the "History of My Life" revealed an innocent, lovable side in George Sand's nature, which the public, familiar with the wild idealism and utter unrestraint of her earlier novels, were far from suspecting. It is of this tranquil afternoon, when "the lions of the tumultuous senses" had ceased to roar, that M. Caro tells us most at length, for a large part of the volume is occupied with a critical examination of her numerous works. Of the childhood and girlhood of Aurora Dupin we hear but little. We have but a glimpse of the child, affectionate and impulsive, roving through the fields and playing with the peasant children about her grandmother's house at Nohant; of a girl shut up in a Parisian convent school, one of the gayest and most refractory of the pupils, always at the head of any of the wild mischief that can be perpetrated in convent schools. From the school she came back to the old home at Nohant where her time was passed in caring for her grandmother, whose health was fast sinking, in long, solitary rides across the lovely country, and in eager reading in the old family library. These two last occupations had an important effect on her future career. Alone in the saddle for hours, there grew upon her that passionate love of earth and sky, and familiarity with their many aspects, which come to all susceptible imaginations placed in close contact with nature. Already there were moulded within her mind some of the exquisite settings in which she afterwards framed the dramatic stories and idylls that came so fast from her pen—and sometimes the frame was worth more than the picture. Her reading was as aimless and as solitary as her riding. She wandered alone through a very wilderness of great names in poetry, philosophy and literature. "She took possession of this whirling mass of ideas with wonderful ease of intuition; her brain was deep and broad, her memory obedient, her feeling acute and swift, and her will firm-strung. At length Rousseau had come; she had recognized her master, had submitted to the imperious charm of that ardent logic, and her divorce from Catholicism was complete."

M. Caro tells us but a word of her unfortunate, inexplicable marriage with M. Dudevant, the natural son of a retired colonel, whom she met while on a visit to some friends of her mother's. She was pretty and lively, and passed for an heiress, and he had a sufficient fortune. "She married almost passively, as she performed all the exterior acts of her life." The nine years of her married life were very quiet and uneventful. The passionate tenderness she had for her two children and the care she devoted to them seemed for a time to absorb her completely and satisfy all her intellectual needs. Of M. Dudevant we hear only that he "was of a negative, fussy disposition, and spent his time in hunting," that "although usually neither ill-natured nor brutal he had contrived to make himself unendurable, and to render a common life very difficult to a woman of a solitary and retiring disposition whom he could neither subjugate nor reduce to his habits and tastes." There is also a hint of some other graver faults which complicated the situation, and brought about the separation. George Sand always denied that the story of "Indiana" was her own married life unveiled; but the chords of her nature had likewise vibrated under a rough hand, she had herself struck the moral key-note of the situation, though her imagination supplied other surroundings and intensified the drama. Want of resignation to her domestic grievances was apparently the chief fault on her side. Her husband's home comfort was not neglected for she was no bad housekeeper, and one of her intimate friends writes, after her first novels had appeared: "Lélia is a fantasy. It is not like you, who are gay, who dance the boree, who appreciate the butterfly, who do not despise the pun, who are not a bad hand with the needle, and who make very good jam." Of the ten years of her life in Paris as an independent literary woman we have no connected story. It was a strange interlude in the life of a quiet woman with such strong maternal and domestic instincts. Her large nature had long chafed against innumerable petty bonds. At last with one effort they were all burst and she was free. This sudden liberty was almost more than she could understand at first. It went to her head. The momentum of her nature allowed her no half-way pauses; she could not use her freedom gracefully and discreetly as a less honest woman might have done. If one set of conventional bonds were broken, why not away with them all? She lived the artist and student life of the Latin Quarter, sometimes going about in men's clothes. She soon formed a little coterie of friends among the most brilliant literary set of Paris, including some socialists and expounders of various wild schemes of philosophy. Her quick sympathies and warmly affectionate nature made her very penetrable to all sorts of humanitarian theories. She would have been an ardent disciple of Tolstoi. During this period some of the best known of her novels were written—

"Indiana," "Valérie," "Lélia," "Jacques," "André," and several others. Her life became the favorite scandal of the conventional world, which rang with her doings,—her unfortunate journey to Venice with Alfred de Musset, her trip to Switzerland with Liszt, her curious, uncomfortable excursion to Majorca with poor Chopin, who was so ill that tender nursing was the only demonstration that affection could offer. During this roving period, where the unconventional, it must be acknowledged, passed often into license, her nature never deteriorated, her mind never became vulgarized. M. Caro says in speaking of this phase of her life: "In George Sand's most diverse affections there was always an indeterminate or wandering maternal instinct. . . . The moral infirmity of this incomplete and lavish nature was to confuse utterly different sentiments in a medley which even the most indulgent public opinion deemed questionable and refused to understand."

With the journey to Majorca these moral "Wanderjahren" came to a close, and in 1837 she settled at Nohant, and made it her home during the rest of her life, breaking her retirement only by occasional journeys to Paris in connection with business affairs and the education of her children. M. Caro is so fortunate as to have his own personal recollections to draw upon, and he gives us his impressions of this remarkable woman as he saw her at Nohant in 1861. "She was hospitable, but with gravity and in silence. . . . Her conversation was in keeping with her manner. She never had been talkative, and as she grew older she became still less so, except in family games or in children's tales. Wit she had none, either of the Parisian or of the frank Gallic kind. In others she admired it beyond reason, though comprehending it with some difficulty. It is hard to imagine her at those famous dinners at Magny's. She herself feared in going there—which she failed not to do every time she went to Paris—lest she might embarrass the rest and impose restraint upon that dazzling paradoxical conversation which always so astonished her. . . . She was at bottom a *bourgeoise*, though I scarcely venture to say so, so much is the word decried by the school of delicate artists. She had the habits and instincts of that class—notably the instinct of maternity, which was her predestined condition, though often misapplied and turned from its proper functions. She was a plain soul with a Byronic imagination." Her literary modesty was extreme. She never talked about her novels, and often forgot her own stories so entirely that after a few years she could sit down and read them as if she had never seen them before. She was most generous of her time as well as of her money. "I have earned," she said, "by my labor a good million; I have not laid aside a cent. I have given away all save 20,000 francs, which I have invested in order that should I fall sick my herb-tea may not cost my children too much."

In the last half of her life the "pure genius was sanctified from blame." When a journalist who wished to write a sketch of her for publication made some inquiries concerning her life, she assured him that she had become very commonplace. "What can you expect?" she says; "I cannot elevate myself. I am simply a plain woman, to whom have been attributed quite fantastic ferocities of disposition." There seems to have been always a curious child-like good faith about her, even when most offending against the recognized moral standards. She says of herself: "If I have done right, I do not plume myself upon it; I find I have been logical; that is all. If I have done wrong, it is because I knew not what I was doing. Better enlightened, one would never do so." Here is the account she gives of her peaceful later life: "The individual named George Sand picks flowers, classifies plants, sews frocks and capes for his little people and costumes for his puppets, reads music, but above all spends hours with his grandchildren. . . . Affairs did not always go so well as this. He was once stupid enough to be young; but as he neither did any harm, nor knew evil passions, nor lived for vanity, he has the happiness of being at peace, and of taking delight in everything." Could Miss Hannah More herself have made a more pious and placid retrospect of her life than this?

There is not space here to notice the careful and affectionate but discriminating examination that M. Caro makes of George Sand's works. Men's minds are so freighted with the accumulations of literature and science that much that is excellent must be left behind. It is probable that George Sand's novels, except one or two of the most famous, will be read by the few rather than the many. But for those who love sometimes to pause by the wayside, and who have patience with the overflowings of an unrestrained imagination there are certain pages that will always be precious in almost all her stories, because

"they keep  
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep  
Full of sweet dreams and health and quiet breathing."

E. H.

#### MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

ONE of the "voices" in Wordsworth's noble sonnet "was of the mountains" and uttered the burden—Liberty, and perhaps all objects of grandeur have that element of exalted freedom in them which the poet found in mountain and sea. Perhaps to most minds the sight of a cluster of peaks would be an emancipation from working-day thought and action; and doubtless the upward impulse they give would tend to put wings to convention and send it soaring away to purer air. But there are valley-loving natures, as well, who like to nestle into the arms of friendly hillocks and be nursed into rest by songs of chanticleer and quiet streams; who find their liberty in the tranquil restraint of habit; who love old customs and the neighborhood of men; whose freedom is in leaning over garden gates and taking ease under the homestead trees. To such natures the wild scenery of the mountains is oppressive. It looms upon the sight with an appalling strength. There is no friendly appeal in its visage as in the fields which bend to the husband-man and take his yoke with the same docile serenity as the oxen. All is stolid, inflexible, severe. Even the echoes are ghostly because they are the answers of precipices which dream of storm.

Wandering through the Catskills may therefore have a fearful kind of joy for those who are fonder of pastoral scenery. To me it is an impressive and not altogether cheerful pleasure. It seems needful to keep a wary eye behind for possible dangers, not of the flesh but of the spirit—of wraiths and goblins born of the cliffs and wielding the power which is latent in their depths.

One could not be insensible to the majesty of those everlasting mountains, so full of repose yet so forbidding in their defiant height; but with the sense of their rugged beauty came also the sense of grim strength and, like all the unscientific, I began to mythologize in their presence and might have brought back a new Pantheon had our intercourse lasted a little longer. In the light of my experience it is nothing very marvellous that Master Hendrick Hudson and his crew of the *Half-Moon* should keep vigil every twenty years and "play nine pins in the hollow of the mountains." I expected at every turn to be overtaken by some wandering gnome or reminded of my intrusion by a shadowy giant. It would not have surprised me in the least, however much it might have alarmed me, to have been allured to the brink by some towering genius of the hills. I have almost pictured to myself what he would be like. A vast spirit of green and gray mistiness, to denote his parental trees and rocks, endowed with majesty of bearing, and looking always oblivious of time. Clouds should veil his head and his voice would probably be like streams that break from restraint and tumble into foam. He would certainly be potent, perhaps romantic to some tourists, but to me he would represent ancient upheaval and unyielding law: a very questionable companion for daily converse, though perhaps morally a salutary guide.

It is plain that we cannot live even a little while in the presence of such massive object lessons and remain uninfluenced by their teaching. To see from day to day evidences of a force we cannot grasp, must bring awe into the mind if it be susceptible to the deeper import of Nature. Of course we have the sky forever above us, even in cities, and human kind are a perpetual marvel; but to one suddenly transported from these objects, made trite by habit, to the midst of new ones which have the attribute of immensity, there comes either a sensation of gloom or worship, and neither of these are healthful as a continual emotion. To me the return from the still valleys of the Catskills, themselves relatively mountainous, to the noiser but more friendly native fields is like the transition from darkness to dawn. Here there is light, life, happiness we can understand and partake of; there there is the burden of a mystery; a hint of profound bliss to gain which the soul must climb immeasurable heights. True, it is finer to feel such aspiration—but were the pleasant farm lands made for naught? To me, at least, there is a saving benediction in their homely profiles, and I can find in their stones sermons and books in their running brooks. A plunging mountain stream is like a polemic, it is insistent, monotonous—even eloquent in its steady roar; but it tells none of the quiet wisdom which ripples up from meadow brooks. They speak of men, of simple lives lived out upon their margins; of toil and love and youth and age; of comedies and tender tragedies such as men know who tranquilly plow and reap. Their song is of village news and echo from the flock. They are more than half human. There is a heart in their texture and they breathe fellowship. But the current of a mountain stream is turgid and rushes into cascades whose noise is the undertone of all the cadences about them. They are not glad, there is a profound earnestness, the sob of hard duty, in their voices, and even the birds grow sombre tuned to such a key. It is like the rush of the ocean, an eternal reminder to mortality of the advance of fate.



Living then forever in the presence of these hills and hearing night and day this burden, one would surmise that the native mountain people would have little lightness of spirits, that they would be a brooding and melancholy race; and yet this is far from being so. They are tall and slender usually, and their brown visages are wrinkled with the weather into a semblance of blank good humor. There is a sturdy self-reliance about them which comes rather from simplicity than from ignorant vanity. They wear great beards, and often have thick curling hair, which under old felt hats gives them a little the Dogberryan air—plain, honest, folk who know little and are not aware of it. Some humor, too, there is among them, as when one Lord standing idly by his team to talk of baars and mountings advised that if one of the former met us on the road we should "call on the Lord," and this joke he repeated at every subsequent meeting with infinite enjoyment of its quality. There is a homely thrift apparent in the farm houses and the stony fields, but it is the frugality of necessity not of choice. It does not seem that these hard working men and women, like those where the soil is rich, desire labor for the competence it brings. They can afford themselves few luxuries. Their homes are usually weather-beaten frame cottages with little attractive about them save the snug interior. Their barns are but poor sheds and seem to suffer from no plethora of harvests, and their land is hilly and unproductive. They dress, too, in a uniformity of old clothes which would suggest acquaintance with Raphael Mendoza, or can only otherwise be accounted for by reference to Mr. Knickerbocker's "History of New York," where the superabundance of breeches once in vogue, and clearly authenticated, may have caused an overproduction which lingers to the present day. But be that as it may, these mountaineers, while industrious and steady men, are not prosperous. They seem to struggle only for the necessities of life, and these are made palatable by thrift and cleanliness and what order is needful where the store is so limited.

Yet one cannot be long in this country without a sense of the intellectual and spiritual power which must arise in the mind of a thoughtful boy or girl from such a life. The little rooms so bare of adornment, with perhaps a few pots of indoor flowers; an old photograph or two; a framed marriage or baptismal certificate; a wreath of preserved buds which once lay upon an humble coffin, a Bible, or a cluster of old school books—the little rooms have very few household gods, and the home is not attractive save in that sense which the heart of the home-loving know. But outside, through the open door, opposite every window lie the uplifting mountains. They are a perpetual lesson. Morning, noon, and evening, each evokes its own beauty from them, and yet they stand serenely insensible to all fellowship. They never make any overtures. They reach up in disdain of all alliances with a resolute individuality which must insensibly breed thought in the mind of a daily spectator. To one newly come amongst them they are forbidding, awful; to one born at their feet they must have a deep and wonderful significance. Thus each glimpse into the little households makes one suspect latent Daniel Websters and Franklins among the family groups, and it would not seem surprising to learn some day that the future poet who had found "the light that never was on land or sea" had grown up in this region of austere life. The bending yeomen, the sowers, and tillers among whom Millet learned his art are here on every hill top; the sterile land which demands the body while the spirit may go floating off amongst the peaks, the inward life undistracted by any ornament or ease of the indoors are all here, and it is not difficult to imagine the presence of the mind fitted to spiritualize and perpetuate their meanings. Nature certainly may be depended upon not to let her open secrets go to waste. She will continue to utter them until the right ears hear and then they will flow into music.

The humors of the Catskills are not confined to the lowlier natives. One of the hotels has a private water-fall which casts a very respectable torrent of water down a deep chasm at a quarter of a dollar a view. The cascade is not allowed to have its own beautiful will because the spectacle would then become as trite as Pickleson the giant might have done who, Dickens relates, was obliged to take his exercise after dark to avoid losing his spectacular value. The stream is therefore dammed up and when enough of the curious arrive the spigot is turned on with the effect of a "bridal-veil" or any other form which a lively imagination can attribute to a spouted cataract. There are various rocks, too, to which a not very nimble fancy has attached the semblance of some extraordinary objects, culinary and otherwise; and these are offered to the jaded tourist as attractions in a region whose profound beauty weighs on the sense with an overwhelming awe. Perhaps as I have hinted the burden is too weighty and the visitor finds it needful sooner or later to look for relief from the oppressive majesty of the mountains to these trivialities.

To me, however, escape lay toward the harvest fields of Pennsylvania.

HARRISON S. MORRIS.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE October issue of the quarterly *Pennsylvania Magazine*, (issued by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania), contains the concluding installment of Prof. C. J. Stillé's paper on Joel R. Poinsett, begun in the July number. The documents from which the article has been prepared are those of the Poinsett family recently confided to the Historical Society, and the sketch of Mr. Poinsett's career, including his travels in Europe very early in the century, his friendly welcome at St. Petersburg by Alexander I., etc., is very interesting. Most striking, however, is the account given,—from a manuscript by Dr. Joseph Johnson, a friend of Mr. Poinsett,—of the Nullification struggle in South Carolina, where the Union men, led by Poinsett, Col. William Drayton, Judge Huger, James L. Petigru, and others, firmly withstood the Nullifiers, led by Calhoun and McDuffie. It is curious to observe how the latter, taking the Tariff (of 1828) as their text, sought to impress the people with the idea that they were outrageously "taxed" by it, and that it benefited only the North, with its manufactures. The Union men replied with the truth of the case,—that the Protection afforded was for the whole country alike; that manufactures might as freely be established in the South as in the North; that there was no such "taxation" as alleged; that any one could see for himself there had been no such rise of prices of manufactured goods as was pretended, (an appeal from "maxims" to "markets"); and that whatever burden there might be was borne by other States more than South Carolina, for their people were larger consumers *per capita* of manufactured goods.

How nearly this controversy is now reproduced, how largely the attack upon our present Tariff is carried on over the same sectional and vicious lines as that for Nullification sixty years ago, it is certainly instructive to observe. Apparently, there is nothing new in the ideas of Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Mills, and their Southern followers. It is the contest of 1830 over again, a simple following in the footsteps of Calhoun and McDuffie; and the advocates of a united nationality are now, as in Jackson's time, presenting the facts of experience as the rebuttal of theoretical and partisan attacks.

It is notable that Mr. Smalley has been exhibiting signs of somewhat modified views on English politics. He is not so Toryish as formerly. But Mr. Edmund Yates, who sends the *Tribune* a weekly budget of gossip appears to be a thorough-going member of the Primrose League. This week he gushes over Mr. Balfour, brings a chaplet for the noble brow of Mr. W. H. Smith, announces that *The Times* has an overwhelming case against Mr. Parnell, and perceives in young Mr. Chamberlain a future Pitt. In the atmosphere which covers the United States at present Mr. Yates' views and information seem about as substantial as thistle-down—and as important.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE is about to choose a successor to Dr. Barnard in the presidency. This is the only one of the older and more important colleges which is controlled by the Episcopal Church, and from its first beginnings as "King's College" it had a High Church character impressed on it. Its first president, Dr. Samuel Johnson, was one of the tutors whom Yale expelled for going over to episcopacy, and out of that expulsion came the first distinctly High Church movement in the Anglican Church of America. Connecticut, and through its influence New York and northern New Jersey and adjacent parts of the New England States, became the headquarters of the pronounced Episcopalians; and Dr. Johnson came to New York from his Connecticut parish to found a training school for a clergy of that way of thinking. Through the deluge of the War of Independence the college preserved this character, and while it no longer requires that the president be a clergyman, it will not choose any but an Episcopalian to its presidency. This rules out its eminent graduate Prof. Sloan, who has refused a call to its Latin professorship, and who was named as a possible successor to Dr. McCosh at Princeton. It is not improbable that Dr. Drisler, the eminent classical scholar, will be chosen to preside over the faculty of which he is a distinguished ornament.

IN the New York *Independent*, this week, there appears an extended article by Mr. Henry C. Lea with the title "Mr. Cleveland and Civil Service Reform." Mr. Lea believes that the Reform has been dealt with by the President most unfairly, and he cites as applicable to his own case the Spanish saying: "If mine enemy deceive me once, shame on him; if he deceive me twice, shame on me." There were in 1884 some Republicans in this city who supported Mr. Cleveland, the most prominent among them being Mr. Lea, but a perusal of his present scathing criticism leaves no doubt as to his attitude in 1888.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS IN LONDON.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

THE holiday season in London is at an end. Already the Parnell Commission has begun its work. The "unemployed" are daily meeting in Hyde Park. And now signs of renewed life in the art world are given by the opening of the first exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society in the New Gallery.

This exhibition marks quite a new departure. As a rule the London Galleries in the autumn and winter are devoted to the Old Masters and to the collected work of some one modern popular artist. Moreover, at all seasons, as Walter Crane points out in his Preface to the Catalogue, "The decorative artist and the handicraftsman have hitherto had but little opportunity of displaying their work in the public eye, or rather of appealing to it upon strictly artistic grounds in the same sense as the pictorial artist." Not only this, but generally speaking, the name of the designer or maker of the things with which we decorate our homes and surround ourselves is unknown. The new society, therefore, has determined to do all it can to give to the craftsman the full credit which manufacturers or middlemen seek to monopolize, and to make the public as familiar with the names of decorative artists as they are with those of painters and illustrators. Of course it cannot be expected to accomplish its object in a day. The committee have met with some opposition from manufacturers who refuse to advertise their designers. Besides, very little was done to appeal to artificers themselves, as the notices distributed were sent, not to them but to their employers. This must be remembered or else this first exhibition will force the public to one of two conclusions: either there was no work for such a society to do, or else there are no decorative artists in England save those whose names have long been famous. For the truth is the principal exhibitors are men with an established popularity, many having been for years regular contributors to the Grosvenor and other galleries. The walls are covered with Morris's hangings, Burne-Jones's long slim figures, and Walter Crane's characteristic designs. Hamo Thornycroft, Henry Holiday, Mrs. de Morgan, Lewis F. Day, and Ford Maddox Brown are all represented, and surely none of these artists are the victims of middlemen.

However, the fact that the contributors are already well known does not lessen the interest of the exhibition. Almost everything that can be included under the head of decorative art is shown. There are all sorts of textiles for house decoration, velvets, tapestries, embroideries and cretonnes; specimens of carpeting, however, being but few. There are wall papers, mosaics, designs for friezes in bas relief, panelling. There are chimney pieces, cabinets, chairs, fountains, and at least one piano most gorgeously decorated in silver and gilt by Burne-Jones. Scattered about in the different galleries a great deal of good metal work is to be found, and I was amused to come across a brass plaque in which was beaten the lion designed by Mr. Leland, and familiar enough a few years ago to his Philadelphia art pupils. Perhaps the exhibition is more wanting in pottery and glass than in the other branches of the art it represents.

Of Morris's hangings, of Burne-Jones's and Walter Crane's designs and decorations, it is entirely too late in the day to speak in detail. They are as well known in America as in England. To many perhaps, Burne-Jones's enormous cartoons for stained glass and mosaic, one of which, by the way, is for the American church in Rome, will be a surprise, but only because of their size. In every other respect they are characteristic of the work by which he is best known. The figures, the faces, the decorative ideas, are those with which his pictures have made us familiar. But as he is preëminently a decorative artist, these cartoons are far finer than the pictures he usually exhibits. The same is true of Walter Crane, who in the present exhibition is in his proper element. He is by far the largest contributor, and in his contributions one is struck above all by the great variety of his methods and materials, in all of which he works equally well. Strangely enough, the principal novelty in the exhibition is sent by William Morris, for certainly manuscripts written and illuminated in this 19th century can be called a novelty. The wonder is how he has ever found the time and patience, in the interval between his many other occupations, for an art which in its greatest days was the work of monks and men who did nothing else. There are three examples of his manuscripts; one a Norse Saga, another the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam, both of which are bound, and the third, the loose leaves of the *Odes of Horace*. All are written on vellum, and beautifully and carefully as men wrote before the invention of printing. The initial letters are as graceful and decorative those in the old illuminated missals, and all around the text are flowers and arabesques. Needless to say, in this particular department he is without a rival in the exhibition.

Of book-binding, an art somewhat akin to illumination, there are many very fine examples. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson is perhaps better known than any other man in England for his artistic book-

binding. He designs all his covers and works them entirely by hand himself, believing that the work suffers in proportion to the number of workmen among whom it is divided. All the books he sends are bound in morocco, decorated in gilt in a variety of beautiful patterns well adapted to the shape and size of the cover, and the limitations of the tools used. Several other book-binders of reputation are represented, and indeed the exhibition cannot but be interesting to book-lovers. For examples of book decoration do not end with the covers. The Chiswick Press, both in the catalogue and two cases of their work, show what good printing is, while Walter Crane and Jacob Hood and one or two other artists have hung frames of original drawings which have already been reproduced and published. Here, it must be admitted, the question arises whether all illustration does not come under the head of book decoration. The Committee think not, and draw a very fine line of distinction. Only drawings "designed and engraved so as to harmonize with the printed page regarded as a whole" are included. The meaning of this is puzzling, since Walter Crane's illustrations for Grimm's *Household Stories*, here exhibited, however conventional, cannot come under this heading, while several of Jacob Hood's drawings are a distinct contradiction to it. But the views of the Committee on this subject are not easily accepted. How can we in this age of illustrated books and magazines believe that "illustrations drawn only with reference to purely pictorial effect are entirely out of place in a book—that is, if we desire seriously to make it beautiful?" It seems strange that an exhibition devoted wholly to the art of book-making has yet to be given, when we consider that black and white work for book illustration is the one healthy art of the present day. Black-and-white exhibitions have been given in London, but never with great success. I understand the Salmagundi exhibitions in New York are to be discontinued. It may be these exhibitions have been too narrow in their scope, or it may be that when an art is really healthy and not merely a fashion, it does not need this modern institution to ensure its popularity.

There is nothing else to call for special mention here, except Henry Holiday's mosaic of the Last Supper, which is of interest to Philadelphians, as it was designed for, and is soon to be sent to, a Philadelphia church.

THE NEW HERO.<sup>1</sup>

"Every country has its peculiar natural advantages, and to produce what can be most easily produced in it, and to exchange such products for what is more easily produced elsewhere, is the most profitable exertion of industry."—Free-trade League.

ONCE upon a time, not a great while ago, and in a country not many thousand miles away, a new hero appeared, and of him a new tale must be written. It will not be like the tales of the old heroes, who were always engaged in some perilous and profitless enterprise, such as digging down mountains, uprooting forests, breasting torrents, releasing captives, resisting enchantments, encountering fiery dragons, or destroying wicked giants. Instead of aspiring, like them, to do the hardest things, and attempting even the impossible, this new hero resolved to do only the easiest things, and thus to accomplish more than anybody else. He was a prince, of course, of great strength and noble stature, and he inherited a vast domain, full of fertile farms and streams and forests, and containing mines of gold and silver and precious stones, which had been won from the hostile spirits of the earth, water, air, and fire by his conquering ancestors.

On the day that he came into the possession of his kingdom, he called his council before him, and made inquiry of the condition of his estates, that he might elect for himself and assign to others the easiest labors, and waste no exertions upon doubtful or difficult undertakings. However, the young king soon wearied of the huge volumes of accounts, the endless succession of maps, and the long columns of figures, and said:

"I plainly perceive that my good ancestors—heaven rest their souls—were troubled greatly to maintain their authority, and not only were always doing too much, but were doing the hardest things, and thus wasted their power. Let us begin with the account of what it is customary to do, that I may reject all profitless or useless burdens."

"First," said the chancellor, "upon coming to the throne, the king has always caused to be made complete suits of armor, swords, and great store of other weapons, to be used in the wars, and, at much trouble and expense, numerous workshops are maintained for that purpose. It is said indeed that the heroic founder of your royal line wrought in the smithery with his own hands, forging his conquering sword, and that he gave great rewards to skillful armorers."

"A tedious business surely," said the young king, "and most unprofitable. If swords and armor must be had, cannot they be

<sup>1</sup>By Cyrus Elder, Esq. Republished by permission of the Author.



procured elsewhere? Is there no neighboring prince who for cattle or corn will give me coats of mail and such weapons as I need?"

"Truly is there, my lord; yet it was never considered well to depend for these things upon one who may chance to be an enemy."

"Say no more!" impatiently cried the king. "Let the armories be converted into stables for my horses. I shall have gold to purchase all I need."

"Pardon, your majesty," said the chancellor. "Your ancestors had many rich mines of precious metals, yet they have prized iron far above gold, and the utmost toil and care have been expended in its production, and to this end unremitting vigilance is employed to keep the hostile spirits of the earth and fire in subjection. This valuable metal must be followed into the bowels of the earth where the mischievous gnomes have power, and it is but worthless dross until refined and purified by fire and shaped by the toil and skill of experienced workmen."

"Always the hardest things," said the prince. "Am I ever to hear of them? I will have my servants labor no more in iron, but rather seek for gold, with which I can buy all the iron that is needed. The gold or diamonds which one man may find in a single day will perhaps buy all the iron that a hundred men can make in the same time, and surely, therefore, gold-seeking is the easiest and most profitable employment. If the gold should fail, have we not cattle and corn in plenty to exchange for the iron that we need?"

"Alas," said the chancellor, "I fear that the easiest things will become the hardest ere long."

"That is my concern," said the king. "What further industries have we within these realms?"

"Indeed, Sire, many and various are the labors of the people; yet will they be but few and simple if nothing but cattle and corn and gold are produced by your subjects. There are mills, where the corn is ground and made fit for food, which are costly to construct, requiring great quantities of iron, and they must be continually renewed. There are other mills where the wool is prepared for use and woven into cloth by many curious machines and processes, which employ a large number of skillful workmen, who receive great wages."

"Another monstrous blunder of my ancestors," said the king. "I will send my corn to the neighboring kingdom to be ground, and my wool to be woven into cloth, and thus be rid of the support of such costly establishments and high-priced workmen. Let this privileged class be put upon an equality with their fellows; let them raise corn, or cattle, or seek for gold, and we shall have cloth enough. Let all such hard tasks be abolished, and let it be recorded in the book of the laws that only the easiest labors shall be performed by my subjects, and that whoever shall discover an easier thing shall disclose it to his sovereign and receive a reward."

So the miners came forth out of the mines and sought for lands to till, but they could obtain none, and they sold themselves to the great lords who owned the lands and became their servants. And the workers in cloth and iron came out of their shops and mills and sought for lands, but they had not wherewithal to purchase, and none would give to them, and they also sold themselves to the great land-owners, and became their servants. And presently there came a time when the neighboring kings had so many cattle, and so much corn that they cared for no more, nor would they give cloth and iron in exchange for them; so there were neither implements to till the ground, nor clothing to wear, and even the king was unable to satisfy his wants.

Then there came one to the court who announced that he had discovered an easier thing, which was joyful news, for the easy things had become very hard, and indeed almost impossible.

"Behold!" said he to the king, "you have concerned yourself to produce gold which has failed, and cattle and corn which cost much labor, and now the neighboring kingdoms will have none of them—yet, is there one commodity which they will gladly take and give in exchange all that you desire? In those kingdoms are many employments, exceeding toilsome and curious, and all the men are employed in them all the day, and partly in the night, and the women and children labor also. It therefore happens that a man is the most valuable thing that those rulers possess, and above all things they desire increase of men. Now in your majesty's realm are numberless men who are of no worth whatever, and I therefore propose that you do sell them to the neighboring kings, or exchange them for cattle and corn, iron and cloth, and gold, and all the things that your royal person and court may need. It will not be necessary to set apart more than a certain portion of your subjects for this purpose, and I advise that only those who are tillers of the soil shall be liable to be thus bartered away."

The king thought well of this counsel, and thereupon his

edict went forth that among his subjects all who labored in the fields should be deemed and taken to be merchandize, and might be bartered for cattle and corn and other commodities, and lest there should be resistance to this decree, he at once caught and sent away large numbers of them, and exchanged them for swords and armor. He also borrowed of the foreign kings some of their soldiers in whose fidelity he trusted.

Then certain of the miserable tillers of the soil assembled in secret, to consider what they should do, and an old man said:

"I remember when there were mines and mills and workshops; then there was liberty, but now all labor in the earth, and all are slaves. Let us kill this idle and wicked king, and restore our ancient prosperity."

But it appeared that they had no weapons with which to go to war, and knew not how to forge them.

They had been trained and used to do only the easiest things, and so were softened in body and enfeebled in mind.

They were too widely scattered over the country to combine for a successful revolt. No one came forward to lead them.

They therefore concluded that since no better fate awaited them at home than to be sold into slavery, they would escape from the kingdom if they could, and carry their wives and children with them. At the end of their counsel the old man said:

"Whatever you do, and wherever you go, my children, remember that it is one of the hardest things to maintain liberty, and one of the easiest things to fall into slavery."

#### REVIEWS.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH ECONOMIC HISTORY AND THEORY. The Middle Ages. By W. J. Ashley, M. A. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Pp. xiii and 227. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. ASHLEY belongs to the new Historical School of Economists, as is indicated by the dedication of his book "To the Memory of Arthur Toynbee," the brilliant young economist, who excited such high hopes in England some years ago. In his preface Mr. Ashley sets forth the principles of the new school with great force and clearness. He regards English Political Economy as having merely a relative truth. It was a body of inferences and generalizations, which was deduced from English conditions in the early part of this century. It was claimed, indeed, that it set forth the conditions of national and individual prosperity for all times and places. But in truth it was not applicable even to England in earlier ages, and therefore (we may add) it was inapplicable to other countries than England in our own times. It was theoretical and *doctrinaire*, condemning institutions, methods, and doctrines by an abstract standard. But the historical method has familiarized us with the truth that these always have a relative justification in the condition in which they originate, and find their vitality in the truth they contain. It was deductive, setting out from certain qualities the economists thought they found as constants in the character of their own countrymen, and deriving from these as premises the whole theory of economic movement. The new school takes for its study the stages through which the economic life of society actually has moved. It regards economics not as the attempt to deduce the laws of a single type of society, but as a branch of historical study, which traces the growth and flux of ideas and the methods which grow out of them. Thus it sees it is quite useless to assume that English society in its Catholic or Mediæval stage was governed by the same ideal of human success as is the nineteenth century, even its relations to material considerations. The immense popularity of Francis of Assisi is proof enough of a fundamental difference.

Mr. Ashley divides his discussion into three chapters. The first deals with the rural and agricultural life of the great majority of the people, and the form of land communism which controlled this. The account of the English manor is based on an exhaustive study of the earlier and later literature of the subject, but especially on Mr. F. Seebohm, whom our author follows in rejecting the theory that the manor originated in a Teutonic "mark" of free men living in equality under an elective chief. Mr. Seebohm thinks the villeins were largely Celtic subjects of the Teutonic conquerors; and the French investigators trace the origin of the manor to Roman instead of Teutonic law. We incline to the belief that both these "latest results" are of doubtful character. Until further proof is offered we shall rest in the view formulated by Nasse and Von Maurer, and accepted by Green and Stubbs. Mr. Ashley describes the internal structure of the manor and the differentiation of its people into classes, with care and discrimination. We know of no such admirable summary of what is known of a form of society which has passed away but has not ceased to modify the conditions of modern society.

The second chapter discusses the economic life of the towns,

as organized in the merchant and craft guilds. Mr. Ashley rather avoids the moot-point whether the English towns are traceable to the *municipia* established by the Romans. Ready as he is to challenge Mr. Freeman and his school as to the amount of the Celtic element left in Teutonic England, where they are in the right, he avoids controverting their assertion that the municipal life of England grew out of Roman traditions which perpetuated themselves across the deluge of Teutonic invasion.

The account of the guild-system is very clear and admirable, and justly critical of Brentano and other predecessors in the same field. But he fails to bring out the effects of the legislation of Edwards I. and III. in forcing the colonization of Flemings in England, and thus creating a diversified industry, to the great benefit of English agriculture. It was,—as a recent English writer observes,—the rapid growth of the town-class in wealth under this legislation which made the period of the Wars of the Roses that in which the finest parish churches were erected by the townsmen.

The last chapter deals with the "Economic Theories and Legislation" of England in the Middle Ages. It treats of the mediæval Catholic view of what was a "just price" for commodities, of the usury laws, of the currency, of the assize of bread, ale, and wine, of weights and measures, and similar matters, which show from what different premises England then proceeded. "Dealings between man and man were influenced by principles which have almost disappeared from modern life, but which were then, to at least a large extent, enforced by the authority of Church and State."

All this is good so far as it goes, but we doubt if a mere study of history furnishes an adequate introduction to economic theory. After all, as Coleridge said, you must bring to your facts the light in which you see them. The historic school in economics as in jurisprudence may be of great use as a corrective of over-much theorizing. But it never can take the place of speculative construction. The extreme to which such construction has been carried in England has provoked a violent reaction, of which such books as this are a symptom. But by and by the pendulum will swing the other way in a reaction nearly as violent against the Historical School. In the meantime let us be thankful that that School has been led to do such good work in historical research, even if we cannot call it political economy. R. E. T.

JOTTINGS OF TRAVEL IN CHINA AND JAPAN. By Simon Adler Stern. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 1888.

The author of this volume is a well-known Philadelphian, closely occupied with business, yet finding time for occasional literary labor. His trip to eastern Asia was made in the spring and summer of 1887, with reference to the American concessions which the Chinese government had then made and purposed to further define and develop. The "jottings," however, make no reference to this business: they are simple and unpretentious notes of travel and personal experience, prepared in the first instance for friends at home, and now put into this permanent form.

Mr. Stern left San Francisco on the 26th of April, and reached Yokohama on the 15th of May, and Shanghai on the 7th of June. On the return, he left Shanghai July 29th, and Yokohama August 13th, reaching the American shores again on the 27th of that month. In this length of time it was impossible, of course, to make any thorough or exhaustive study of the social, political, and business conditions of Japan and China, and Mr. Stern makes not the least claim to this; at the same time it is proper to note that his visit was made under exceptional conditions, and that his opportunities for learning more than the superficial facts were very good indeed.

Among the entertaining passages in the book is the description of a visit to a Japanese restaurant. At Tokio, he says, "Mr. S. suggested that we visit a Japanese restaurant, one not frequented by Europeans, but in which the customs of the country are observed. It was one of the best class. On entering, we were met by a number of attendants, male and female, who knelt on the ground and in token of welcome bent their bodies until their foreheads touched the floor. Every portion of the house was scrupulously clean, and, to prevent its being soiled with the dust of the street, all who enter are expected to take off their shoes at the threshold and either walk about in their stocking feet or wear the straw sandals that are provided for their use. . . . There were no chairs; but pretty cushions were brought, that we might squat upon them. The floor was of straw matting; not carpet-wise as we use it, but in slabs about two inches in thickness and, say, three feet by six in size. The one side of the room was of sash work, with panes of glass running across the centre, while the top and bottom were 'glazed' with paper. The girl who waited on us was prettily dressed; her hair was elaborately arranged, and was quite glossy with the cocoanut oil that had been

used in dressing it; her feet were bare. She brought us various dishes and some *sake* or millet wine. It tastes much like dry sherry and is served warm. I wrestled with the chopsticks and essayed some of the dishes. Then we sent for *gaishas* (singing and dancing girls). Two came. The dancing was stupid and the singing doleful. The singer accompanied herself on the *samisen* and sang in such style that I could not see what need there was for her being so particular in tuning her instrument."

On this occasion and a subsequent one when he took part in a banquet given by Mr. Masujima, a Tokio gentleman, to the faculty of the Law School, Mr. Stern found the seating arrangement somewhat tiresome. "There were no chairs, and I found sitting on my haunches rather fatiguing. I therefore changed my position from time to time, but did not attempt to sit on my feet, as the little and slender Japanese are wont to do. To one with my figure, and without previous practice that would have been an impossibility."

With such descriptions as these, of his observations at Yokohama, Tokio, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Tientsin, Mr. Stern has made a pleasant and entertaining little volume, which will be read we have no doubt by many others than those who have a personal interest in it. In an appendix he gives the newspaper report of the wreck of the steamship, (the *San Pablo*, built in this city), in which he went out to Japan. She ran on a sunken rock, in the Formosa straits, in April of this present year, and the passengers and crew had a narrow escape, being assailed by swarms of pirates as well as the engulfing waters.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

AN admirable "Atlas of American Politics" has been compiled and arranged by Mr. Fletcher W. Hewes, the author of the great "Statistical Atlas" issued by Messrs. Scribner. Mr. Hewes has brought into use all the methods of graphic presentation, by maps and diagrams, and the use of colors, in order to make plain the course of American politics, the rise and fall of parties, their sectional strength and weakness, and other details, and he has added, besides, many pertinent and valuable explanatory tables. The several presidential elections are all given, with the statistics of exterior trade, of shipping, wages, importations, distribution of manufactures, foreign population, etc., etc. For a key to many pending questions the Atlas will serve an admirable purpose. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have begun the publication of a new series of volumes of light reading, called "Stories of Romantic Adventures," and they present a very good Number 1 in a tale called "Mr. Fortescue," by Mr. William Westall. This writer has evidently obtained his inspiration in a large measure from Messrs. Stevenson and Haggard, but he has an agreeably vivacious manner of his own, and "Mr. Fortescue" may be commended as making very pleasant reading. Mr. Fortescue is the hero of a highly colored tale in which the scene is mainly Caraccas and the Andes, and the incidents a thrilling search for treasure and the subsequent vindictive pursuit of the gold-finder by jealous and envious natives. The interest is doubtless of a superficial kind, but there is entertainment in it.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A NEW edition of the works of Emma Lazarus is preparing at the Riverside Press, and will soon be brought out by Houghton Mifflin & Co. There is a charming portrait of her in the *October Century*,—the frontispiece to the number.

Mr. William Sharp, who wrote the "Shelley," will prepare the "Heine" also for the "Great Writers" series.

Cardinal Manning is collecting various of his shorter papers for publication in a volume of "Miscellanies."

An illustrated holiday edition of Rev. E. E. Hale's famous sketch, "The Man Without a Country," the popularity of which seems never to decline, will be brought out by Roberts Brothers.

Mr. George P. Upton will shortly add to his valuable "Standard and Musical" Series (A. C. McClurg & Co.), "The Standard Symphonies," giving an insight into the meaning of some of the great works for orchestra, the circumstances of their composition, the lives of their authors, etc. Mr. Upton's series grows in interest and it should be continued.

Gen. Frank Hall, Secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, has written a "History of Colorado," of which the first volume will be published this year.

We understand, says the London *Athenæum*, that the French Government has decided to continue the publication of the Gascon Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, which was commenced by M. Michel. M. C. Langlois, professor at the Sorbonne, is to be



the new editor. Quite recently Prof. Burrows, in his interesting work on the Brocas family, drew attention to the importance of these rolls for historical purposes, and advocated their publication *in extenso*.

The Moses King Co. have in preparation a "Handbook of Public Art Galleries in the United States," edited by Walter Rowlands. It will embrace even the smallest local collections, and should be a work of lasting value.

Macmillan & Co. will issue immediately an edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Robert Elsmere," in two volumes, uniform in size with their edition of Matthew Arnold's writings.

Dr. George McDonald is preparing to publish a new novel with the title "Of our Blood."

The twenty-fourth and final volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" will be published early in November. The general index to the work is now in press, and it will be ready early in the new year. Some of the articles in the twenty-fourth volume and their authors are these: "Vega," by M. Morel-Fatio; "Venice," by M. Yriarte and Prof. Middleton; "Voltaire," by M. Saintsbury; "Wellington," by Mr. Fyffe; "Wordsworth," by Prof. Minto; "Wycheley," by Theodore Watts, and "Zoroaster," by Prof. Geldner.

John Savage, poet, dramatist, and literarian, died at Spragueville, N. Y., on the 10th inst., aged 60. He was of Irish birth, and came to this country in 1848. He published several volumes of poems, a Life of President Andrew Johnson, etc., and was the author of a number of successful plays. He was a well-known contributor to reviews and magazines. A collective edition of his poems was published in New York in 1867.

Rev. Johann Martin Schleyer's death was reported from Paris on the 10th inst. "Father" Schleyer was the author of the latest "universal language," known as Volapük. He had a genius for languages, and had a thorough working knowledge of at least twenty modern tongues. He published his "universal" system in 1879. For five years or more it attracted little notice, but latterly it has made considerable headway, though it is yet too early to say whether it will become a real force in the world.

Mr. John Ashton has nearly ready for publication another of his curious and interesting antiquarian studies, entitled "Men, Maidens, and Manners a Hundred Years Ago."

Thomas Whittaker is about to publish a library edition of Pascal's "Thoughts from the Text of Molinier," by C. Kegan Paul. The same publisher begins a new series of illustrated books under the title of "Whittaker's Home Library."

The Memoirs of Grenville Murray, prepared by his widow, are to be published early in the new year by Sampson Low & Co.

General A. W. Greely's book on "American Weather" is in the press of Dodd, Mead & Co.

The friends of Foreign Missions, and especially the admirers of that eminent missionary Adoniram Judson, will be interested in the announcement of a commemorative Centennial Poem by Prof. Wm. C. Richards, which Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, have in press. It is entitled "The Apostle of Burma," and will embody his life and labors.

Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will publish through Cassell & Co. "The Truth About Russia," a work which is likely to make some impression in England, as its author does not share the traditional British attitude on the foreign policy of the Empire.

The First Supplementary Volume of the Index to Periodical Literature, edited by Dr. Poole and Mr. Fletcher, is just issued from the Riverside Press, in a royal octavo volume, containing references to the vast body of English and American periodical literature for the five years 1882 to 1887.

"Observations of a Lengthened Experience," will be the title of a book of personal recollections by Mr. Goldwin Smith. Mr. Smith's project of writing a continuation of Macaulay's "History of England" has been abandoned.

Lord Tennyson, who in August last was seventy-nine years old, will spend the coming winter in the Riviera, with Lady Tennyson. Though not strong physically, his mind is said to retain all of its early vigor. There is probably no prospect that Tennyson will leave behind him any manuscript reminiscences or autobiography. The writing of reminiscences is a task for which he has frequently expressed the greatest repugnance; he hates the very suggestion of personal memoirs.

The publishing house of Cotta is even older than we intimated recently in commenting on the death of the head of the firm. The Stuttgart Buchhandlung only came into the hands of the first Cotta (John George) in 1659, and was not established at that time as we had been led to believe. The London *Publisher's*

*Circular* has the fuller particulars, and informs us that John George Cotta, in the year named, married the widow of Philibert Brunn, of Tübingen, the representative of an already old publishing business. Herr Cotta assumed the management of this business and greatly extended it, but he was not, in one sense, the founder of the house.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, will begin shortly the issuing of a series of "Leaflets" for the study of English literature of the present century, prepared by Professor Louise Hodgkins, of Wellesley.

The annual holiday trade book sale will begin in New York on November 27th. The sale will be conducted by Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co.

Messrs. F. Warne & Co. are about to add to the Chandos Classics a new edition of Poe's poetical works.

Gerald Massey has rewritten his work on "Shakespeare and his Sonnets."

Mr. J. L. Spicer has been appointed to succeed the late G. S. Schofield as manager of the New York branch of the American Sunday School Union.

Messrs. Ginn & Co. will publish next month "A Brief History of Greek Philosophy," by B. C. Burt, A. M.

Victor Hugo's posthumous work "Le Fin de Satan" is announced by the Bibliotheque Charpentier, Paris.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have arranged to publish the biography of Harriet Beecher Stowe, now preparing by her son, Rev. Chas. E. Stowe, and Mr. Kirk Monroe. There is a rich mass of material, in letters and journals, to go upon.

A. C. McClurg & Co. are about to publish a volume with the title "How to Propose," in which selections are given from representative fictionists of the period, giving examples of varied ways of proposing marriage. The idea is a shrewd one.

"The Viking" a dramatic romance of the North, by Elwyn A. Barron, written in verse, is about to be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. Mr. Lawrence Barrett was impressed with the merits of the work, and has furnished a preface.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE second issue of *Paris Illustré* in the English language is that dated October 13. The colored picture on the first page is of a young girl composing a letter, after a painting by Adolphe Piot; the double page supplement presents two pieces in color,—the calendar of October in an exquisite border of flowers, and a female figure treading among the fallen leaves, representing Autumn. All these are beautiful pieces of art work, and must certainly attract attention to this new publication. Besides the "Paris Gossip" there are two serial stories begun, and there are several illustrations besides the colored ones.

Among the frontispieces prepared for *Wide Awake* for 1889 are portraits of John Burroughs, Helen Hunt Jackson, "Pet Marjorie," and Lady Raleigh.

The price of *The American Garden* will be advanced from \$1 to \$2 a year, with the January number. For so good a publication, the subscription has been extremely low.

Mr. Murat Halstead will tell in the November *Century* the story of the Battle of Gravelotte, as he saw it, and will give also an account of a subsequent visit to the battle field after the monuments had been erected. Mr. Halstead was a press correspondent at the time of the battle.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE possibility of making persons subjected to hypnotizing influences the unconscious agents in the commission of crimes, has been a subject of discussion for some time. The blame would in such cases rest of course with the giver of the suggestion. The case may, however, be more complicated, as appears from some experiments made by M. Jules Liégeois. A woman subject was forbidden to reveal the name of him who suggested to her to do what she thought was a real case of murder by shooting. The woman refused to give the man's name, but fortunately she could easily by suggestion be led to indicate the right person by indirect means. It is said that in France legislation is contemplated which will cover such instances and enable the courts to bring the offenders to justice.

It is regarded by scientists as certain that magnetic disturbances occur simultaneously over the earth's surface, and also that they are in some way due to the action of the sun. M. André, who has devoted himself to the subject, has recently made an interesting discovery by which he has been enabled to predict disturbances with great confidence. He has found that a magnetic

disturbance occurs on the earth at a time coincident with the passage of a region of activity in the sun through the center of the sun. As soon as a spot appeared on the eastern limb of the sun, on one occasion, M. André successfully predicted the occurrence of a magnetic storm.

On Tuesday, October 2nd, the seventh International Congress of Americanists held its meeting in Berlin, sitting until the 6th inst. The general object of the Association is understood to be historical research into the early history of the American Continent. This we suppose includes the stories of early Scandinavian discovery as well as the fables of a western land which were current in Europe from the earliest times. The members of the Congress were welcomed in the name of the German government, and reference was made in the opening speech to the services rendered by the brothers Humboldt in relation to the early history of America.

The Electric Storage System is evidently a success as far as experience shows in relation to street railway lines. Among other instances, one comes to us of the Omnibus Company of Paris. Carriages are run by this company from the Arc de Triomphe to Courbevoie, a distance of two miles. Each of the fore wheels of a car is moved by a separate dynamo, controlled by the driver. The speed attained is somewhat greater than that of horse propulsion, and the general operation is satisfactory.

Major J. W. Powell, of the U. S. Geological Survey, has recently written an interesting letter to the *Kansas City Times* in regard to the reclamation of arid lands. He says that it is an error to suppose that tree-planting, be it ever so extensive, can materially increase the rain-fall in a given section. The great service of tree planting is to equalize the atmospheric conditions and preserve for longer use the amount of rain that falls. Irrigation and tree-planting, according to his conviction, will, in a few years reclaim many areas now waste-land and convert them into productive farm and pasture lands.

The German expedition for the relief of Emin Bey which is now under way, is to be commanded by Lieut. Wissman. The expedition will consist of two contingents, which intend proceeding through German East Africa by the south shore of Victoria Nyanza to the region between that lake and Albert Nyanza. News recently received from African stations indicates that this route will be full of difficulty. The whole country is reported as being in a state of insurrection against the German power, and hostile to all foreigners.

The latest number of *Science* contains a note regarding the light thrown on the early history of the art of making paper, by the researches which have been made in the collection of papyri of the German Archduke Rainer. From these ancient manuscripts it appears "that the art of making paper of linen was first carried to Samarkand by Chinese captives in A. D. 751, when the governor of Samarkand made war upon the princes of Ferghana and Shash, who were tributaries of China. In Samarkand the manufacture of paper from linen rags was invented by Persians, and this invention gave a great stimulus to the manufacture. Samarkand papers were famous all over the Orient and Occident until the eleventh century. Later on, factories were established in Bagdad and Egypt, and it was then that paper took the place of the ancient papyrus. The researches of Wiesner show that these early papers were white, and that they were filled and sized by means of starch. It is of great interest that Wiesner's conclusions as to the methods of manufacture of the early papers have been fully confirmed by the recent discovery of an ancient Arabian manuscript describing the manufacture of paper in detail. Cotton was never used for making paper in those early days."

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- LES MISERABLES. Par Victor Hugo.—Quatrième Partie. L'Idylle Rue Plumet, [Etc.] Cinquième Partie. Jean Valjean. Pp. 518—444. New York: William R. Jenkins.
- HYGIENE OF THE NURSERY. By Louis Starr, M. D. Pp. 212. \$1.50. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.
- JOTTINGS OF TRAVEL IN CHINA AND JAPAN. By Simon Adler Stern. Pp. 185. \$—. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.
- MR. FORTESCUE. An Andean Romance. By William Westall. Pp. 230. Paper. \$0.40. (Stories of Romantic Adventure, No. 1.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- MEN AND MEASURES OF HALF A CENTURY. Sketches and Comments. By Hugh McCulloch. Pp. 542. \$4.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- A MAN STORY. By E. W. Howe. Pp. 330. \$1.50. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
- HALF-HOURS WITH THE BEST FOREIGN AUTHORS. Selected and Arranged by Charles Morris. Four Volumes. Pp. 512, 512, 511, 512, with Separate Indexes. \$—, per set. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- LETTERS OF FELIX MENDELSSOHN TO IGNAZ AND CHARLOTTE MOSCHELES. Translated from the Originals in his Possession, and Edited by Felix Moscheles. Pp. 396. \$3.00. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN'S STARTLING SUGGESTION.

[From the *North American Review*, October.]

WHAT is the use of shutting our eyes to a well-known fact? We did so from 1850 to 1860, and have paid the penalty. The next war may be avoided by reason and common sense, and if I can help to avert it, I will feel more honored than in past victories and triumphs. I say to the South, Let the negro vote, and count his vote honestly. It will not disturb, but, on the contrary, will hasten your prosperity and stability as a people. There is no use of talking to me about "bloody shirts"—I have seen enough of them; yea, coats and overcoats ensanguined by the heart's blood of the best men who ever lived. I begged and implored my friends in Louisiana, in 1861, not to arouse the enmity of the sleeping lion of the North. Ever since the beginning of time, Southern people have been quick to anger, but not enduring.

The Northern people, *per contra*, are slow to anger, but once aroused are not easy to allay. The Northern people will not long permit the negro vote to be suppressed, and yet be counted in the political game against them. Better meet the question honestly. Ask the abrogation of article 14 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, or allow the negro to vote, and count his vote. Otherwise, so sure as there is a God in Heaven, you will have another war, more cruel than the last, when the torch and dagger will take the place of the muskets of well-ordered battalions.

The negro is gaining in experience and intelligence every day, and he has read Byron: "Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not, who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?" Should the negro strike that blow, in seeming justice, there will be millions to assist them. Were I to-day a citizen of Louisiana, as I was in 1861, I would far prefer "Old Shady" as a voter than any of the Bohemians who reach Castle Garden by thousands every day of the year. I know my Southern friends will answer, "Why not leave us alone? We are now all agreed—we are 'solid.'" So they were in 1861, when a tithe of their number, united by self-interest, made the whole mass to sacrifice their lives and wealth for the alleged protection of the slave property of the few.

#### DRIFT.

THE valley of the Hudson is to be the arena of interest in the State campaign this week. Both Warner Miller and Governor Hill are to make speeches at cities along the river. They will not come into direct conflict to any great extent, however, since Newburg is the only place where both have engagements. Mr. Miller was at Hudson yesterday, and Columbia is the thirty-first county he has entered in fulfillment of his promise to the convention that nominated him. He has recovered from his indisposition of last week, and is going ahead unflaggingly with his earnest appeals to the better sense of every community he addresses.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 16th.

A correspondent writes: "You will be pleased I am sure, to hear of a new society which is just being formed by a small but cultured body of thinkers in Highbury. It is called the Society for Preventing any Further Allusions to Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The name, I admit, is lengthy; but we cannot help that. The S. P. A. J. H. will try to induce people by moral suasion only to refrain from comparing everybody they don't like to these two remarkable single gentlemen rolled into one. We shall work by means of lectures and gratis pamphlets, and a special mission is being organized for journalists. In their case total abstinence is not required. We shall be satisfied if they will refrain from saying 'Mr. A. or Lord B. reminds us of the hero of Mr. Stevenson's powerful tale' more than once a fortnight. Will you allow one of our traveling missionaries to wait on you?"—*St. James's Gazette*.

The Illinois State Board of Labor Statistics has been collecting information on the subject of farm mortgages in that State, and finds that these obligations amount to only \$142,000,000, while the farm products of one year are 60 per cent. more than sufficient to pay them all off. The mortgages on lots amount to about \$242,000,000, of which the greater proportion is laid in Cook county. The chattel mortgages amount to \$20,000,000, of which the majority is laid in Cook. Two hundred and twenty millions of the total of all mortgages are of record in Cook county.

The fact is—and it is a fact which Republicans cannot too gratefully acknowledge—that no feature of their campaign has been more helpful and inspiring than General Harrison's speeches. Lucid, manly, sensible, acute, invariably dignified, and raising to genuine and unaffected eloquence when the theme and the surroundings were such as to touch his own heart and the hearts of those before him, they have set the issues of the campaign in the pure white light of truth. But they have done even more than this—they have served to reveal the man. In the last weeks of the struggle which means so much to him, to his party, and to the country, he stands before the people without fear and without reproach, wise, steadfast, forceful—and a gentleman.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

"Say," said the new clerk in the big city post-office; "here are about three cartloads of Republican campaign documents! Whatever shall I do with them?" "Oh, the same as usual," responded the assistant P. M. "Pile 'em up in the corner over there and we'll sell 'em to the old paper man. We can't circulate Republican campaign documents without violating the President's order about 'pernicious activity.'"—*Norristown Herald*.

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(October 22, 1887, to April 14, 1888), can be  
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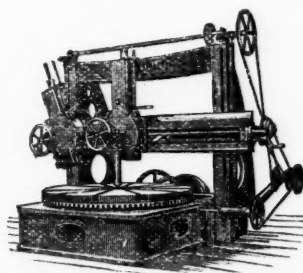
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Send for Pamphlet. 131-143 South 4th St., Phila.

## THE INVESTMENT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

310 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$4,000,000. FULL PAID.

Conducts a general Banking business.  
Allows Interest on Deposits, Subject to Check; or on Certificates.

Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, drawing on Baring Bros. & Co., London. Also on Paris, Berlin, and Hamburg.

Issues Baring Bros. & Co.'s Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.

Negotiates Securities, Railroad, State, Municipal, etc. Offers for Sale First-class Investment Securities.

## OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.  
HENRY C. GIBSON, Vice President.  
HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer.  
ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, WHARTON BARKER,  
GEORGE S. PEPPER, HENRY C. GIBSON,  
MORTON McMICHAEL, T. WISTAR BROWN,  
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.

## THE FINANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorized Capital, - \$5,000,000.00.

OFFICE, BULLITT BUILDING, PHILA.

135 and 137 South Fourth Street.

General Banking Business Conducted. Interest allowed on deposits. State, Municipal and Railroad Securities Negotiated.

## DIRECTORS:

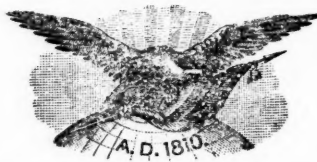
Wharton Barker, Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,  
John H. Converse, T. Morris Perot,  
Geo. DeB. Keim, Geo. W. Blabon,  
James Dougherty, Philip C. Garrett,  
Simon B. Fleisher, Isaac R. Childs,  
Isaac Hough.

WHARTON BARKER, PRESIDENT.  
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT.  
SIMON A. STERN, TREASURER.  
RUSSELL S. HUBBARD, SECRETARY.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

## THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office in Company's Building,  
308 AND 310 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.



CASH CAPITAL, . . . . . \$500,000.00  
RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER CLAIMS, . . . . . 1,383,298.65  
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, . . . . . 461,120.10

Total assets, Oct. 1, 1887, \$2,344,418.75.

## DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,  
JOHN T. LEWIS, CHAS. P. PEROT,  
ISRAEL MORRIS, JOS. E. GILLINGHAM,  
P. S. HUTCHINSON, SAMUEL WELSH,  
CHARLES S. WHELEN,

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President,  
RICHARD MARIS, Secretary,  
JAMES B. YOUNG, Actuary.

## The Provident LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$20,115,023.49.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.  
T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.  
A. A. S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.  
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.  
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer

## DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipley, Israel Morris,  
T. Wistar Brown, Chas. Hartshorne,  
Richard Cadbury, Wm. Gummere,  
Henry Haines, Frederic Collins,  
Richard Wood, Philip C. Garrett,  
William Hacker, Justus C. Strawbridge,  
J. M. Albertson, James V. Watson,  
A. A. S. Wing.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL

## THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

CAPITAL, \$500,000. SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST, AND INSURES LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

President, Effingham B. Morris.  
Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,  
Actuary, William F. Huston.  
Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.  
Real Estate Officer, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw.  
Solicitor, George Tucker Bispham.

Effingham B. Morris, John B. Garrett,  
George Taber, William H. Jenks,  
Seth I. Conly, George Tucker Bispham,  
H. H. Burroughs, William H. Gaw,  
John A. Brown, Jr., B. Andrews Knight,  
William Massey, Samuel B. Brown,  
Benjamin W. Richards, Francis I. Gowen.

## INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

## The Guarantee

## TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc. etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

HARRY J. DELANY, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

## DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran, W. Rotch Wister,  
Edward C. Knight, Alfred Bittler,  
J. Barlow Moorhead, J. Dickinson Sergeant,  
Thomas MacKellar, Aaron Fries,  
John J. Stadiger, Charles A. Sparks,  
Clayton French, Joseph Moore, Jr.,  
Richard Y. Cook

## THE FIDELITY

## Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,750,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

## DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,  
EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN B. GEST,  
GEORGE F. TYLER, EDWARD T. STEEL,  
HENRY C. GIBSON, THOMAS DRAKE,  
THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GRISCOM,  
JOHN C. BULLITT.